

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy early, sun periods later, Temp. 41-52 (34-51). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 41-52 (34-51).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-55 (32-31). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (32-31).
CHICAGO: Moderate, Temp. 40-50 (32-41).
LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy, Temp. 60-70 (45-55).
HONOLULU: Partly cloudy, Temp. 70-80 (60-70).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-60 (35-45).
MOSCOW: Partly cloudy, Temp. 30-40 (20-30).
LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 40-50 (30-40).
SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 60-70 (50-60).
AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-60 (40-50).
TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-60 (35-45).
MOSCOW: Partly cloudy, Temp. 30-40 (20-30).
LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 40-50 (30-40).
SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 60-70 (50-60).
AUCKLAND: Partly cloudy, Temp. 50-60 (40-50).

No. 27,657

Group of 10 Aims For Fast Accord At Talks in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The ten richest nations of the non-Communist world begin a three-day meeting here tomorrow expecting—now that the United States has agreed formally to devalue the dollar—that the first stage of the international monetary crisis will be solved by Saturday night.

In effect, the United States and its major trading partners have agreed to a truce, the terms of which call for a simultaneous alignment of exchange rates and the start of talks to eliminate some of the trade barriers Washington finds objectionable.

Longer-term talks, looking to a complete reform of the international monetary system, would begin at the same time, but would not be expected to result in decisions for at least a year.

The foreign exchange markets appeared to be guessing that the rise in the price of gold as the United States devalued would be about 7 percent. Experts said that the exchange markets were trying to approximate the new set of parities that the Group of Ten might approve.

Informal guessing continued to suggest that the dollar might be devalued by about 7 percent; that the deutsche mark would go up by 5 percent; that the Japanese yen would go up perhaps 8 percent; and that the pound and the French franc would be unchanged.

11 Percent Is Goal
That would mean a net increase in value, compared with the dollar, of 12 percent for the mark; 15 percent for the yen, and 7 percent for the pound and franc. The U.S. goal has been an average appreciation of 11 percent to improve the U.S. balance-of-payments accounts by \$9 billion.

The three-day session will begin this morning with the deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten at the International Monetary Fund.

This will be the preliminary to a two-day meeting of the finance ministers themselves at the old Red Castle of the Smithsonian Institution, beginning Friday.

Officials stressed today that it would be unrealistic to expect full solutions from this meeting. Although unannounced, there is another meeting set for January, presumably to follow President Nixon's final set of meetings with heads of state.

U.S. sources especially warned that the question of convertibility of existing dollar balances held by foreign reserve banks would not be discussed at this session.

There were other related developments:
● President Nixon briefed key congressional members on the international monetary situation before he flew to Key Biscayne, Fla., for the weekend. The President met with Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally and other aides before his noonday briefing for members of the Finance and Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate.

● After the meeting House Speaker Carl Albert said: "The reaction on the House side was hopeful that the forthcoming negotiations of the Group of Ten will proceed fruitfully. We are optimistic as we adopt a wait-and-see attitude, and believe that Congress will support the recommendations of the President." Other leaders concurred with this statement.

Announcing Mr. Nixon's plan to go to Florida, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President would prepare for his Bermuda meetings Dec. 20 and 21 with Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain and work on some final budget matters.

The major parts of the U.S. trade demands—for a freeze on Common Market farm prices, virtual abandonment of the community's preferential trading policies with certain Mediterranean countries, and a freeze on trade links with the European Free Trade Association nations not joining the market—have been rejected by the Six.

The Common Market's precise demands for reciprocal concessions were not known, but the community's long-standing grievances include such points as the American Selling Price (bringing up the price of imported chemicals to domestic levels), alleged infringements of international trading rules on tariffs, and quantitative restrictions in the dairy sector.

The trade talks were agreed on by five members of the Common Market—West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—last weekend. France held out until the summit meeting of President Nixon and President Georges Pompidou.

● Questions and answers on dollar devaluation.
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● Relation to other European currencies.
The Bundesbank was again in the market buying dollars to keep the spread from widening.

Dealers estimated the central bank may have taken in \$30 million. By the close, the dollar was worth 3.2490 DM, up from the opening but down from yesterday's 3.2575.

Devaluation Welcomed
Officials welcomed President Nixon's announcement that the dollar would be devalued and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said parliament that he hoped it would spur the Common Market to develop a common stand on the still outstanding issues.

"It looks as if the successful outcome of President Nixon's meeting in the Azores with President Georges Pompidou will have a favorable influence on us," he said.

In London, the pound opened the highest it has been since he crisis was untied Aug. 15, at \$2.5180-5201. By the close, it was trading at \$2.5192-5194 with the Bank of England thought to have been in the market on a sell scale.

"I suppose it is significant that the rate has, at last, stopped dead on the \$2.52, or 5 percent revaluation, level that everybody has been predicting," one dealer said.

The dollar was up on both ends of the French franc market. The Banque de France was in the market all day, taking in an estimated \$50 million. Against the commercial franc, the dollar was at 5.5125—the lowest it can

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Common Market Sets Plan For Trade Talks With U.S.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—European Common Market representatives tonight virtually completed a mandate for trade negotiations with the United States to accompany an international monetary settlement.

Informal sources said the two-page document would be completed tomorrow and could be approved by foreign ministers of the six within 24 hours, enabling talks with the United States to begin soon after.

The mandate is largely based on a document put forward by the European Economic Community's Executive Commission to meeting of community ministers last week.

The sources said it makes a few gestures toward U.S. demands on some specific points, but rejects the United States' call for some fundamental revisions of market rules.

● In Bonn, a spokesman for Egon Franke, minister for inter-German relations, said the minister expressed the government's deep regret at the incident.

He said it underlined the urgent necessity for a settlement with the East Germans to prevent "the constantly recurring human suffering" which continues to be "German reality."

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1971

Established 1887



Members of the Indian Parliament demonstrating outside U.S. Embassy in New Delhi.

\$31.2-Million Price Tag Set For Concorde

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The builders of the Concorde supersonic airliner today posted its price, \$31.2 million, a record for a civilian aircraft, and said the first half dozen would be ready for service by October, 1974.

Henri Ziegler, head of the French government-owned company Aerospatiale, also told a news conference that the Chinese have decided to buy the Concorde.

Mr. Ziegler was speaking for Aerospatiale and for the British Aircraft Corp., the joint

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

No Evacuation Decision Yet

Enterprise and 7 Escort Ships Reported in Bay of Bengal

From Wire Dispatches

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15.—The aircraft carrier Enterprise and seven other U.S. Navy vessels passed northward through the Strait of Malacca between Singapore and the Indonesian island of Sumatra yesterday and entered the Bay of Bengal, diplomatic sources said today.

The Seventh Fleet contingent left its normal theater of operations off Vietnam and circled in the South China Sea, slipping past Singapore in two groups Monday and yesterday, the sources reported.

They said that all eight ships were now in the Bay of Bengal, which adjoins India's east coast and the southern

coast of East Pakistan, near Dacca.

In Washington, the U.S. Navy Department refused to confirm or deny the Singapore reports. But a knowledgeable source said the whole naval task force could be expected to be near the north end of the bay by Friday.

Unconfirmed reports have said the Nixon administration might use the carrier to evacuate foreign-born Americans stranded in Dacca, the East Pakistan capital, which is under heavy attack by Indian forces.

The sources said that among the ships with the Enterprise was the assault ship Tripoli, described as a helicopter carrier with 23 copters aboard. Other vessels were said to include destroyers and destroyer escorts and a tender.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said no decisions had been made to evacuate any more Americans from Dacca but "should that become necessary, the United States would be in a position to do so."

Robert J. McCloskey, the spokesman, declined to discuss the movements of the Enterprise. Asked whether an evacuation from East Pakistan would take place by air or by sea, he replied, "Either or both."

One hundred twenty-five Americans were flown out of Dacca Sunday, according to the State Department, after consultations with both Indian and Pakistani authorities. Mr. McCloskey said there were 17 U.S. officials and 165 other Americans still in Dacca.

In New Delhi, a Foreign Minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ch Reds in

PARIS, Dec. 15.—More than 100 anti-Communist delegations, many peace talks, and U.S. States today began a meeting of the U.S. State Department in Paris.

The United States, which last Thursday, skipping the usual Thursday session, this morning changed its signals.

"In order to give you additional time to develop a constructive approach here," said the U.S. aide-memoire delivered to the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations, the American delegation suggested holding the 13th meeting Dec. 30.

In a joint news conference the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations this afternoon "denounced" and "condemned" the U.S. tactics as an "utterly unreasonable act" aimed at "prolonging" the war and "undermining" the peace talks.

Decision Reserved
But they stopped short of any more concrete step while reserving for the "near future" their decision on accepting the new date suggested by the Americans.

At the same time, the aide-memoire suggested holding private talks to get the negotiations off dead center. "The Communists refused—as they often have in the past, instead, they reiterated

Reply Is Surrender Ultimatum India Says Pakistanis Ask Cease-Fire in East

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Indian government said tonight that the commander of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan had appealed for a cease-fire in the province and that India had ordered a bombing pause and given the Pakistanis until tomorrow morning to surrender.

In Dacca, there were reports that a cable authorizing the Pakistani military to "take necessary measures to stop the fighting" was sent yesterday by President Mohammed Yahya Khan to Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi, the Pakistani commander. The Pakistanis were believed to be seeking to negotiate terms in the east separately so as to be able to continue fighting in the west.

The Pakistan radio said tonight that the outlook in East Pakistan was grim and that President Yahya would make a special broadcast to the nation tomorrow night. The radio did not mention any appeal for a cease-fire in East Pakistan.

In Rawalpindi the government said that Indian troops were within six or seven miles of the center of Dacca and warned the Indian Army to stop the Bengali guerrillas from slaughtering captured Pakistani troops.

A Foreign Office spokesman also indicated that Pakistan was backing away from the demand that Indian troops withdraw from the east before it would agree to a cease-fire. He said a change of position "cannot be ruled out... it can be changed in degree or emphasis... I am keeping some options open."

In its report of the cease-fire appeal, India said it had been sent to Gen. Sam Manekshaw, the Indian Army's chief of staff, by Gen. Niazi, who earlier vowed to fight to the last man.

Relayed by U.S.
The Indians said the appeal was relayed today by the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi after Indian troops had fired on Dacca for 24 hours and had begun mortaring the city from less than two miles away. This was the 13th day of heavy fighting in East Pakistan, which Indian forces invaded to help establish an independent government of Bangladesh for the Bengali majority.

Gen. Manekshaw, who had sent

surrender appeals to the Pakistani forces, ordered an immediate bombing pause "as the token of my good faith" this afternoon. An Indian defense spokesman said that ground action would continue.

The Indian Army chief of staff made it clear that a surrender would be required before a cease-fire could be arranged.

"I give you my solemn assurance that personnel who surrender shall be treated with dignity and respect that soldiers

are entitled to, and I will abide by the provisions of the Geneva conventions," Gen. Manekshaw added in a message that was relayed through the U.S. Embassy here.

"No one need have any fear for their safety, no matter where they come from. Nor shall there be any reprisal by forces operating under my command."

"Should, however, you not comply with what I had stated, you will leave me with no other alternative but to resume my

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Gen. Sam Manekshaw



Gen. A. A. K. Niazi

Says It's 'Not a Live Issue'

White House Seeks to Clarify Aides' Words on Soviet Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The White House, seeking to clear up confusion caused by two senior aides' statements today, said the White House was not "a live issue."

The thrust of statements made by Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, at the regular morning news conference, was that Mr. Nixon was tired over

the refusal of the Soviet Union to join in Security Council action against India and was worried about any further Indian attacks on West Pakistan, now that East Pakistan seems lost to the Pakistani government.

But Mr. Ziegler, as he did last night, tried to soften the impact of some remarks made by his White House colleague, Henry A. Kissinger, to a five-man "pool" of correspondents aboard the President's plane, the Spirit of '76, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kissinger, the national security adviser, had said on a not-for-attribution basis that unless the Russians in the next few days get the Indians to show restraint, "a new look might have to be taken at the President's summit plans."

According to the pool report, which was approved by Mr. Ziegler and later made available to the rest of the White House press corps, Mr. Kissinger said, "The United States is definitely looking to the Soviets to become a restraining influence in the next few days."

Ziegler Stunned
Mr. Ziegler, who was aboard a chartered plane carrying the press corps from the Azores, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington several hours after the President and was stunned when he read initial news agency stories based on Mr. Kissinger's remarks. The stories all stressed the possibility of a cancellation of the trip to Moscow.

After consulting with the White House, Mr. Ziegler said, "The United States is not considering canceling the U.S.-Soviet summit, and no U.S. government official intended to suggest this."

He said that Mr. Kissinger's remarks were interpreted in a

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East German Woman Loses Legs in Minefield Escape

HANNOVER, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Exploding mines cost a 21-year-old East German woman her legs last night when she and her husband attempted to flee with their baby daughter to the West.

A West German customs spokesman said the woman, Mrs. Jutta Jahn, was taken to a hospital where surgeons amputated both of her legs, one above and one below the knee. He said the husband, Lothar, also 21, suffered facial injuries and only the couple's year-old daughter escaped unhurt in her mother's arms.

The spokesman said the family had passed one barbed-wire barricade of Communist fortifications bordering southern Lower Saxony and entered a minefield where the anti-personnel explosives are buried less than two

feet apart. He said the woman must have stepped on one of the mines.

Persons living in the vicinity, on the West German side, heard the explosion and cries for help and called the customs post. The spokesman said the family was brought to the hospital and taken to a hospital.

He said East German border guards apparently knew nothing of the escape.

In Bonn, a spokesman for Egon Franke, minister for inter-German relations, said the minister expressed the government's deep regret at the incident.

He said it underlined the urgent necessity for a settlement with the East Germans to prevent "the constantly recurring human suffering" which continues to be "German reality."

هكزام النحل

After Devaluation Accord

Questions and Answers on Dollar

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Some questions and answers based on the monetary decisions announced yesterday in the French-American presidential communiqué in the Azores:

Q—What is the meaning of the phrase "devaluation of the dollar" in the Nixon-Pompidou communiqué?

A—It refers entirely to the international value of the dollar—how much it is worth in terms of other currencies, but not to its domestic purchasing power. The dollar will be no effect at all in domestic prices, except on those of some imported goods, which will go up. Technically, the phrase means that the official price of gold will rise.

Q—What has gold got to do with it?

A—Under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, the official par value, or "parity," of each currency is expressed in ounces or grams of gold. The dollar's parity is a thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold, making the official price of gold \$35 an ounce. As an example, if the value of the dollar were to be lowered to a thirty-seventh of an ounce of gold, the price would be \$37 an ounce.

Q—What difference will that make?

A—The dollar declines in value against other currencies. Marks, yen, pounds and probably francs will cost more. The gold price increase is one way of bringing that about. France and other countries would like to see the dollar decline, but they don't want President Nixon to agree.

Q—Is a decline in the value of the dollar in terms of other currencies a good thing or a bad thing?

A—It is obviously not a good

thing for an American tourist traveling in Britain or West Germany or Japan, where a vacation will cost more. It is not a good thing for a dealer in foreign cars or a department store with a wide variety of imported goods, whose costs will rise.

But it is a good thing for American exporters, whose goods will be cheaper in foreign countries or—if the exporter maintains the present foreign-currency price—more profitable. It is a good thing for companies and workers in industries badly hit by import competition. Because devaluation will tend to slow the rapid increase in imports and will spur exports, it will greatly improve the U.S. balance of trade and overall balance of international payments, which has been in heavy deficit.

Reason to Care

Q—Why should anybody care about the balance of payments? A—Because if the long-standing deficit is not eliminated, or at least greatly reduced, the day will come when foreigners will not accept dollars at all. Then the tourist and importer will be in real trouble.

Q—Does the government want a devaluation of the dollar against other currencies?

A—Yes, to help solve the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

Q—Hasn't the dollar already been devalued to some extent since President Nixon's dramatic new economic policy of Aug. 15?

A—Yes. Other currencies have "floated" upward against the dollar in daily trading during this interim period pending a fixing of new par values. Compared with the beginning of this year, the dollar has been devalued by about 5.5 percent on a "weighted" basis—that is, allowing for our trade with each of the main for-

sign countries whose currency has risen in value.

Q—Isn't this enough?

A—No. To solve the huge balance-of-payments deficit, the government is seeking a weighted devaluation of 11 percent. The upward change would vary by currencies—more than 11 percent, for example, for the Japanese yen and less for the British pound, the Italian lira and the French franc.

Psychological Effect

Q—Is the technical gold price increase needed to achieve a larger devaluation?

A—Formally, no, but practically, yes. Any amount of devaluation could have been achieved through upward revaluation of other currencies. But for psychological reasons the others wanted the United States to "contribute" by a formal devaluation of the dollar.

Other countries have gone through what to them was the painful act of devaluation. They want the United States to do the same—even though, ironically, this is exactly what the United States wants to achieve.

Q—President Nixon has always been reluctant to take the formal step of devaluing the dollar by raising the official gold price. Why will he make this "concession"?

A—There were apparently three reasons. First, it was a cosmetic concession, having no real economic significance. What matters is the new pattern of currency exchange rates.

Second, the President is anxious to get a monetary settlement with the rest of the world. In order to restore general business confidence here and abroad, this gold price concession was one key to a settlement.

Third, he won a trade concession. President Georges Pompidou confirmed that France and the other five members of the Common Market are preparing a mandate that will permit opening trade talks with the United States.

Import Prices

Q—Will the price of all imports go up?

A—No. Some countries, such as Brazil and Mexico, will almost certainly devalue their own currencies along with the dollar. Thus there would be no effect on the price of coffee or a vacation in Acapulco, for example.

In the case of imports from Japan, Britain, West Germany and the like, whose currencies will rise in value against the dollar, the question is more complicated. Imports will certainly cost more than before Aug. 15. Many already do. But the final package settlement is almost certain to involve removal of the new 10 percent United States import surcharge, which is temporarily adding to the cost of imports.

Q—Some people are directly involved with gold—the new-gold mining companies and holders of gold shares. Even if Americans generally are not affected by formal dollar devaluation, won't these people be?

A—Not necessarily. All newly mined gold, and privately owned gold generally, is now sold through free markets, like other commodities. The market price of about \$43.50 is already higher than the \$35 official price.

Gold-industry profits depend on the market price, not the official price. The market price is somewhat affected by speculation, which could be temporarily influenced by Mr. Nixon's decision.

Gold Producers

Q—Won't the Soviet Union and South Africa benefit by the higher gold price?

A—No. They are the world's two leading gold-producing countries, but they must sell their gold in the free market. As noted, this is not affected by the prospective change in the official price, which will remain below the present market price. The higher official price might, however, set a higher "floor" than the present \$35 level, below which market prices would be unlikely to decline.

Q—Won't any gold change hands between governments at the new and higher price? Does the price have any meaning at all?

A—For the time being, at least, the U.S. Treasury will not buy or sell gold even at the new price. In longer view, however, the price of gold will be determined by the altered world monetary system that is to be worked out in lengthy international negotiations, following a hopefully rapid settlement of the immediate question of a new pattern of exchange rates.

Q—Would a higher official gold price require congressional approval?

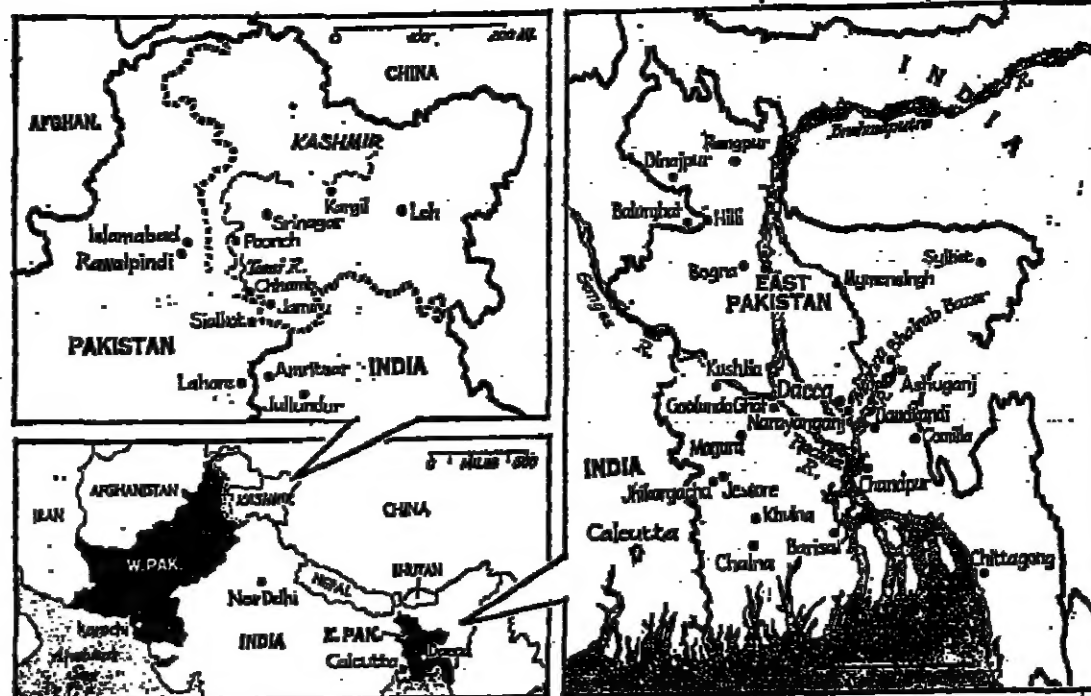
A—Yes. There appears to be no significant congressional opposition, but it is doubtful that Congress could act this year before adjournment.

Some legal authorities believe a new set of exchange rates, based in part on a higher official gold price, could be put into effect for normal trading even before Congress acts, but which ultimately would be subject to congressional approval.

Jordan Boycotts Romania

AMMAN, Dec. 15 (AP).—Jordan has declared a total economic boycott of Romania because the Communist country "imports and uses Israeli products and patents in its factories."

The ban affects tools, textiles, chemicals, dairy products, liquor, perfumes, stamps and movies with a value averaging \$4.5 million a year.



India Says Pakistanis Ask Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

offensive with the utmost vigor tomorrow morning.

The position of officials of Bangladesh, which India has recognized politically, was uncertain. Tajuddin Ahmed, Acting Prime Minister of the state, is said to have agreed to the surrender terms, including the repatriation of the soldiers to West Pakistan, 1,000 miles across India, and the protection of non-Bengalis. But Bangladesh's acting president, Syed Nazrul Islam, was said to be unreachable near Jessore.

The Indian eastern command spokesman said Indian units and

groups of the Mukti Bahini, the guerrilla army of the Bangladesh independence movement, "are in position to attack back to Dacca from all sides."

Rivers Crossed

The spokesman said that the waterways east of the city, including the Daudkhali River and a branch of the Brahmaputra River, had been crossed and that no waterways remain between Indian forces and Dacca.

Elsewhere in East Pakistan, a "stiff fight" was reported continuing at Khulna, an inland port 30 miles southwest of Dacca.

The Indian government radio said that Indian forces were within

1.7 miles of Chittagong, the largest port in the province. The Indian Navy announced last night that a combined sea and naval attack on Chittagong had immobilized the harbor.

Collapses of resistance at Dacca, which reportedly holds about 30,000 Pakistani soldiers, would end the war only in the eastern sector. Both New Delhi and Rawalpindi reported more fighting in the Kashmir region in the west.

There was what was described as a lull in the major battle of Chittagong, in southern Kashmir, though an Indian spokesman admitted the loss of two more Indian tanks.

Indian forces say they have captured 380 square miles of Pakistani territory in the Samba-Pothohar sector, where West Pakistan juts into India south of southern Kashmir.

India also says it has captured several hundred square miles of West Pakistan territory in the northern states of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

A military spokesman in Jullundur, Punjab, said that in the mountainous Karpi sector of northern Kashmir Indian forces had captured 26 Pakistani outposts.

The Indian radio said that Pakistani jet fighters raided Karachi airport three times and Pothohar airport once this morning but that there had been no damage. Both airfields are in Punjab, 350 miles northwest of New Delhi and 10 miles from the West Pakistan border.

A Pakistani statement said 940 Indian soldiers had been killed in the Poonch area of northern Kashmir and a "large number" had been wounded. It did not mention Pakistani casualties.

A Pakistani spokesman said Indian planes dropped eight bombs on Lahore this afternoon, killing 30 persons and injuring more than 100. The Pakistani radio reported this afternoon that 26 persons were killed in Sialkot when Indian planes strafed the city.

The radio also said about 150 people were killed in East Pakistan by "indiscriminate bombing" of Dacca.

Bombs fell on Karachi tonight in the first air raid on the city in five days. Observers said indications were that it was one of the heaviest raids on Karachi—the largest city in Pakistan—since war broke out on the subcontinent.

The price revealed today was considerably higher than recent published estimates. These ranged from \$24 million, which would hardly cover production costs, to \$30 million, which would repay some, but not all, of the \$2.2-billion development cost. (By comparison, the price for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet is about \$25 million.)

Mr. Ziegler chose a good time to present the price tag. He recalled President Nixon's enthusiasm when Mr. Ziegler outlined the plan through the aircraft in the Azores yesterday, and the statement the same day by John R. Shaffer, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, that the Concorde would meet U.S. noise standards.

According to Rolls-Royce, the

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try spokesman said India had some information about the movement of the fleet toward the Bay of Bengal but was "not sure of its intentions."

Asked to comment on reports from India's ambassador in Washington that the ships would try to evacuate Pakistani soldiers from East Pakistan, the spokesman said, "The Geneva convention clearly states how a combatant party should treat prisoners of the other party. It does not entitle a third party, however strong, to interfere."

The spokesman also accused certain world powers—whom he did not identify—of trying to portray India as "a big bad wolf" wanting to create a bloodbath in East Pakistan.

"There is an attempt by certain powerful elements in the world community to imply or hint there is a great danger to civilians in Bangladesh, or something horrible will be done to Pakistani soldiers there," he added.

Demonstrations were staged in New Delhi today to protest U.S. policy in the India-Pakistan war after reports reached here that the U.S. ships had entered the Bay of Bengal.

Several members of Parliament headed a crowd of about 100 outside the U.S. Embassy chanting "Go back, Seventh Fleet," and "Down with American imperialism."

The embassy was heavily guarded by policemen.

Soviet Warships

In Tokyo, the Defense Agency said that a Japanese naval aircraft had reported spotting two Soviet Navy ships cruising southward off Japan's main southern island of Kyushu today. Last Thursday a 6,000-ton cruiser and a submarine were spotted passing through the Tsushima Strait off Kyushu into the East China Sea, a spokesman said.

Defense Agency sources said

the Soviet vessels appeared to be on their way to the Indian Ocean.

Indian sources in New Delhi said Vasily Kuznetsov, First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, was delaying his departure from New Delhi pending developments. They also said that the Soviet Union was ready to recognize the Bangladesh government, sign a friendship treaty with it and send it economic assistance.

Mr. Kuznetsov, who arrived on Sunday and has held talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was to have left yesterday. An official spokesman then said he would remain until today. He is now expected to leave either tomorrow evening or on Friday.

Jail in Bengal Described by U.S. Woman

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—A 28-year-old American woman last night described the two months she spent in a prison cell with 20 Indian women while on a relief mission in East Pakistan.

Mrs. Ellen Connolly of Dumont, N.J., said that she was arrested near Jessore while working with the British Omega relief team. She conceded that the team had crossed from India into East Pakistan without entry permits.

She added: "A representative of the local Peace Corps came to see us and said we would be prosecuted, only he said executed."

"Needless to say, we were pretty relieved when we found out that his English wasn't very good."

White House Seeks to Clarify Aides' Words on Soviet Visit

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"highly speculative way" and were "taken out of context."

Mr. Kissinger had put his remarks on "deep background," which meant that newsmen were not supposed to identify the source in any way. But The Washington Post, in its editions today, named him as the spokesman, asserting that it had learned this independently. The New York Times and other news media identified Mr. Kissinger once the Post story appeared.

The sum total of the Kissinger and Ziegler statements produced some confusion, and a heavier-than-usual number of correspondents at Mr. Ziegler's news conference this morning.

Discomfort at State

The statements also created great discomfort at the State Department, where officials have been quietly working on plans for the Nixon visit to the Soviet Union. They were especially taken by surprise by the Kissinger remarks which, as reported, seemed to them to go further than the situation in South Asia warranted.

One official, who asked not to be quoted, said the Kissinger-Ziegler statements yesterday were "far from mature statesmanship."

This morning Mr. Ziegler, in explaining his statement of last night, said that after consultation with the White House, he had tried to "put into perspective" what the government's actual position was.

He said that the United States position has been consistent that the big powers have an obligation "to quiet the situation" in South Asia. But he said that this view has not had Soviet support, as evidenced by the Soviet vetoes in the Security Council of American-backed resolutions calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal of foreign troops from Pakistan and India.

Mr. Ziegler, noting that the Soviet Union has provided India with more than \$500 million worth of military equipment in recent years, said that the flow of arms was stepped up in recent months, at a time when the United States was cutting off its supply to Pakistan.

Russia vs. World

"That is why we feel the Soviets should join the rest of the world community in exercising restraint in South Asia—to bring an end to the fighting. We don't think that this has taken place," he said.

The fact of the matter is that if the situation in South Asia expands into West Pakistan or con-

tinues elsewhere in the area, this will very definitely affect the world peace," he said.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger was saying in his remarks that such developments—"which we do not expect to happen"—could "well affect future Soviet-United States relations."

But he stressed that the United States did not expect the fighting to spread to West Pakistan and that "there will be a solution."

Thus, he added, the question of canceling Mr. Nixon's scheduled May trip was "not a live issue."

The effect of the various statements was to signal the Soviet authorities that Mr. Nixon is clearly unhappy with their unswerving support of the Indian cause and to hint that if the fighting worsens, the chances for a successful trip will be severely limited.

But clearly, the White House was unhappy with the attention given the possibility of a trip cancellation, since it gave the impression that Mr. Nixon was trying to blackmail the Russians into dropping their support for India, something that no senior official here believes is at all likely or possible.

Press Rules

The White House was also unhappy with the fact that Mr. Kissinger's name was mentioned as the source of the comments, in violation of the long-standing ground rules. Mr. Ziegler said that The Post's breaking of the rules was "unacceptable to the White House," and called for the White House to call for a boycott of press representatives to the summit or voluntary code of regulations.

At the news conference, David Kraslow, of the Los Angeles Times, who was one of the pool who met Mr. Kissinger, said that Mr. Kissinger's remarks were not volunteered by him but were elicited under sharp questioning from members of the pool.

He said he had planned Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, this morning to protest the paper's violation of the rules. Noting that The New York Times had also not stuck exactly to the ground rules, Mr. Kraslow said, "The good name of The Washington Post and that of The New York Times, to a certain extent, was sullied."

Other news, however, told Mr. Ziegler that they thought the pool was wrong to accept Mr. Kissinger's views on a "deep background" basis when they touched on such sensitive issues.

Mr. Bradlee, in a recent talk at Yale University, called for a boycott of backgrounders. He contended that "by accepting unattended information, we are allowing ourselves to be used by the government." Noting that the sessions cannot be kept secret in governmental, diplomatic and media circles because they involve so many newsmen, Mr. Bradlee said that only the reader was kept in the dark.

Mr. Kissinger gave another briefing last week on the India-Pakistan situation on "background" in which he could only be identified "White House officials," but his cover was exposed when Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R., Ark., inserted the transcript of the briefing in the Congressional Record.

MICHEL SWISS

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Dollar Continues Its Retreat On Major Money Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

go under international monetary rules which have been suspended everywhere but here.

The bank's usual withdrawal from the market at 3 p.m. the rate was quoted at 5.5100-5125.

Against the financial franc, used for everything but export-import deals, the dollar set a new low of 5.23-25 before closing at 5.29-31, down sharply from yesterday's 5.38-39.

Concessions for Commitment

Bankers here were questioning what concessions President Ford had made in return for the Nixon commitment on devaluation, whether the franc would be officially revalued or hold its own as the dollar goes down, whether the dollar would be convertible in the future and the fate of the U.S. 10 percent import surcharge—questions left unanswered in yesterday's communiqué.

Today, President Pompidou expressed "very great satisfaction" with his talks in the Azores. Reporting to his cabinet, he discussed the general principles of what had been achieved, but did not mention any specific figure by which the dollar would be devalued, a spokesman said.

Seeking to calm any resentment in Europe over the possible impression that Mr. Pompidou had negotiated for other countries at the Azores without being asked to do so, the spokesman stressed that France was faithful to its friends and alliances and eager to develop everywhere a policy of détente and cooperation.

"It is definitely this attitude which allowed France, after contacting its partners and discussing things with them, to get a good hearing in the Azores," the spokesman said.

In Zurich, the dollar firmed late in the day after opening at an all-time low of 3.870-878 francs. Dealers said trading was active, but that the market was restricted by the major banks limiting purchases from each customer to \$1 million a day kept the volume down. By the close, the dollar was at 3.873-876 francs, down from yesterday's 3.875-885.

Finance Minister Nello Celso today ruled out the possibility of another Swiss franc revaluation. "We did our part last May in revaluing the franc by 7 percent," he said in a television

interview. "It is obvious that the Japanese yen will be revalued as part of the monetary realignment to include a devaluation of the dollar because the Japanese did not participate in the readjustment earlier this year."

Francs Selling

Frantic selling in Tokyo pushed the dollar to a new low—\$219 yen, down from \$221.51 yesterday. Government officials, bankers and businessmen welcomed the news from the Azores. But the question there is whether Washington is willing to make a separate agreement on currency rates or whether it will use the leverage it now has to force long-sought Japanese concessions on trade and foreign investment.

Finance Ministry officials today stressed that the Azores communiqué did not refer to a specific percentage of devaluation and said Japanese negotiators at the upcoming Group of Ten meeting would not be able to decide on a mix between trade concessions and parity adjustments in the value of the yen until this is clarified.

In trading elsewhere today, the dollar closed at 45.49-52 Belgian francs, down from 45.55-55. In Amsterdam, it settled at 3.2675 guilders from 3.26025 yesterday. In Milan, it was worth 601.35 lire, down from 605.6 yesterday.

In Spain, the state bank cut the dollar to 67.2 pesetas—equivalent to a 4.4 percent revaluation for the peseta from its pre-crisis parity of 70 to the dollar.

Fate of Crewmen Not Known

Cuba Boat Reportedly Rams, Sinks Freighter in Atlantic

15 (AP).—A Cuban boat was attacked and sunk in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of the United States.

The boat was carrying 15 crewmen, said a Coast Guard spokesman. He said that the boat was hit by a missile and sank.

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On Devaluation

President Nixon agreed, in the Azores, to "work toward" the devaluation of the dollar, a phrase meaning that he has struck a crucial bargain with the French. Nations invest great emotional and symbolic importance in their currencies, and the significance of Mr. Nixon's words ought not to be lost in the technical details. The Azores communiqué is the economic counterpart of the Guam Doctrine.

It serves notice on the rest of the world that the United States is now defining its national interests much more tightly. For a generation this country spent great wealth to ensure its political influence abroad and protect the stability of its allies. Now we are cutting costs. We are pulling back some of our forces. We are acknowledging the rising capacity of our friends and allies to fend for themselves. If it reduces our direct power in the world's affairs, that is a price that we are ready to pay. We are bringing home some of our troops from the bases along the Pacific perimeter, and Mr. Nixon is going to Peking to arrange a peace of sorts with the Chinese. We are devaluing the dollar, and Mr. Nixon has now made a peace of sorts with the Common Market in the person of President Pompidou.

The wording of the Azores communiqué suggests that a fairly firm and explicit agreement has been reached with the French, the least amenable of all our trading partners. It means that when we further reduce the value of the dollar in international commerce, the French will leave the franc where it is rather than undercutting the West Germans.

The next step in this dramatic test of national wills is going to take place Friday and Saturday here in Washington, when the finance ministers of the ten leading trading powers meet at the Smithsonian. They will be, in effect, reconvening the meeting in Rome two weeks ago. From the American point of view, the purpose of this session is to secure everyone's ratification of whatever changes in exchange rates and trade rules the French conceded in the Azores. After that, Mr. Nixon will confer with the British prime minister, the West German chancellor and the Japanese premier to assuage some of the damage that the past four months have done to our political relationships. Sometimes in 1972, the Azores communiqué

indicates, two international conferences will take up the reorganizing of the great systems of exchanging, respectively, goods and money.

Like the Guam Doctrine, the Azores declaration is hardly more than the crystallization of slow, deep changes that have been overtaking this country for some time. The adventures of the dollar reflect them. While Mr. Nixon spoke of devaluation, of course he meant devaluation in terms of gold. The dollar has in fact been in the process of devaluation ever since the Canadians floated their currency 19 months ago. The process accelerated last spring when the West Germans floated the mark. It accelerated again in August when the United States stopped selling gold and the yen began to rise on world markets. In terms of what it could buy, the dollar had been devalued by about 8 percent even before Mr. Nixon got on the plane to go to the Azores.

The result of devaluation will be fewer imports sold in the United States, more American goods exported abroad, and consequently more jobs at home. The price will be a small and not very painful erosion of the standard of living. The jobs are the point of the whole exercise.

As an example of shrewd tactics on the part of Mr. Nixon and Secretary of the Treasury Connally, the management of the monetary crisis seems to be turning out successfully. It now appears very probable that they will achieve, in weeks if not in days, the sharply lower dollar exchange rates that they had sought, and some immediate benefits in terms of trade regulations as well. It will be some time before anyone can undertake a definitive accounting of the damage done to old and accustomed political relationships. But the damage is in the same range as the damage done to those same relationships by the Guam Doctrine. It one supports the Guam position, then one also accepts the broad principles that underlie the current devaluation. Domestic considerations, above all high and stable employment, now count more heavily in relation to our foreign responsibilities. The devaluation is a rational and useful adjustment, of a technical nature, to the mood now ascendant in this country.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dollar Devaluation

The joint announcement from the Azores by President Nixon and President Pompidou of France that, in cooperation with other nations, they have reached broad agreement on a prompt realignment of currencies is encouraging news. Even so, a shockwave ran around the world with the realization that the dollar would be formally devalued for the first time since President Roosevelt's devaluation at the bottom of the depression. But President Nixon was entirely right in taking this step—to concede the formal devaluation of the dollar that France, more than any other country, had insisted upon as a condition for realignment of the world's major currencies. This gesture by the United States government was symbolic, but by no means trivially symbolic, for it represented a willingness on the part of the United States to recognize that the dollar is no longer the unique and dominant currency in the world. The dollar can be devalued or revalued like any other currency. And the United States has in effect recognized that the days of the so-called "dollar standard" are numbered.

To have prolonged the monetary crisis in order to deny France and other countries this concession would have been to intensify uncertainty, increase instability and endanger the economies of the United States, Europe and Japan. An adequate realignment of the major currencies had become impossible without a moderate dollar devaluation.

Although there has been no announcement of how much the value of the dollar would be cut or that of other currencies increased, the terms of the realignment should be made known very soon—perhaps at the Group of Ten meeting in Washington at the end of this week. A swift interim solution has become urgent to quell disorder and speculation.

Presidents Nixon and Pompidou revealed

In the International Edition

Devaluing the Dollar

As long as the current uncertainty continued there was always the possibility that with economic activity weakening in a number of important countries the world might be heading for a recession. If that had happened, the chances of countries taking protective measures on a national

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1896
MANILA—The provinces of Ibalayan, Cavite and Laguna, in the island of Luzon, and quite near the capital, Manila, are still the rebel strongholds in the Philippine Islands. The Spanish garrison holds the town and fortress of Old Cavite, though it is surrounded by rebels, except on the coast, which the Spanish flotilla dominates. The suburbs of Manila are subject to raids. All the streets of the city are guarded by troops, but there is no panic and public confidence is growing.

Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1921
WASHINGTON—The Senate had a lively debate over the introduction of a resolution today by Sen. France for the recognition of the Soviet government of Russia by the United States. He wanted the resolution referred to the agricultural committee, as it concerned American farmers, he said, but it was finally committed to the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. France recently returned from a visit to Russia where he was a guest of the Soviet government.



The Almost Almighty \$\$\$

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—With his decision to devalue the almost mighty dollar, President Nixon has now agreed to do just about everything he might be expected to do. And the odd thing is that he hasn't been devalued in the process.

On the contrary, he has made a virtue of inconsistency, and every time he reverses himself, he is cheered for his rubbery flexibility. Better a political opportunist than a man of rigid principles. Ever since Herbert Hoover insisted on being wrong rather than being President, this town has doubted the wisdom of men who paid more attention to past statements than the changing facts, but it is hard to remember any politician who reversed himself as often as Nixon or got so much credit for his switches in the process.

Simple Doctrine

When he came into office, he proclaimed the simple doctrine that the happiness of a nation, like the happiness of a family, depended on a rigid balancing of the budget and then, like Franklin Roosevelt, he planned the biggest peacetime budget deficit in the history of the Republic.

From his sad experience as a lowly bureaucrat in the old Office of Price Administration, he denounced the whole idea of the federal government controlling wages and prices, only to introduce the present system of wage and price boards, which is extending federal control even to retail prices.

He used to deplore diplomatic "summitry" and is now flying from summit to summit in a diplomatic grand tour that makes John Foster Dulles look like a

stay-at-home. He was unalterably opposed to centralizing power in the White House, and in three years has created the largest and most powerful centralized White House staff in the history of the presidency.

We will pass over Vietnam lightly, but he once led the hawks and is now flying with the doves, slightly to the rear; he was against expanding the war but expanded it in Cambodia and Laos; he was against pulling the troops back into "enclaves" in Vietnam, but has them there now; he rose to power by denouncing those who would negotiate with the Communists and is now leading the way to Peking and Moscow in search of what he calls "a generation of peace."

Not so long ago, he was telling us we had to defend Vietnam, for otherwise nobody would have faith in America's solemn commitments to oppose aggression under the South East Asia treaty, but now Henry A. Kissinger says India is the aggressor against Pakistan, which is covered by the SEATO treaty, but nobody in the government—and very wisely—is suggesting that the United States should defend the Pakistanis.

Isn't this progress? You bet your devalued dollar it is, and popular too. America doesn't admire politicians who stick with policies that don't work. She dumps cars that don't sell, coaches who don't win, and marriages that don't turn the way they do in the ads, and Nixon got the point.

In a world that is changing as fast as this one, flexibility is not only preferable to consistency, but essential to survival and it is not hard to imagine what the critics would be saying about the Presi-

dent now if he were still sending the boys into the elephant grass in Vietnam, still hovering against Moscow and trying to enclose a quarter of the human race in China, still leaving the unemployed and the inflation to the free play of the market forces, and still pretending the dollar was as good as gold.

So you have to give him credit for abandoning so many of his old policies, particularly since he had so many bad policies to abandon. And yet, after all this is said, it is scarcely surprising that there is great uneasiness in the country, for after all this tarry scrambling, it is hard to know what's coming next.

New Revolution

As Phil Geyelin has pointed out in The Washington Post (INTL, Dec. 15), the administration fought the last congressional elections on the law-and-order issue, then virtually dropped it in this year's State of the Union message, and offered instead "a new American revolution" that was going to hand over "Power to the People," plus a legislative domestic program that was first opposed by the Democrats and then virtually abandoned by the administration in favor of the new economic program.

There is, after all, such a thing as being so flexible that you go round in circles, and with half a dozen Democratic presidential candidates spinning in their own orbits, it's no wonder so many people feel a little dizzy.

Maybe in this situation, it is not merely the dollar but the policies and their principles that have been devalued, and in many ways that's a lot worse.

Nixon's 'Crafty Clique'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—With a candor that surprises experts here, North Vietnam is now telling the remnants of its political cadres in South Vietnam that President Nixon's "very insidious" pacification program is having a remarkable success.

That message is couched in no such complimentary language. But the implication is nonetheless clear that Mr. Nixon's "cruel and crafty clique" . . . following 17 years of repeated defeats suffered by the U.S. aggressors "is making savage inroads against what used to be a powerful and aggressive Communist political structure in South Vietnam."

In a series of recent articles published in the North Vietnamese Army daily newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan, the Nixon administration is credited with having played smart politics in South Vietnam by employing a series of "economic and political tricks" to win over the civilian population.

Overdue 'Tricks'

These "tricks" are, in fact, long overdue in the 10 years of effort by Washington and Saigon to "win the hearts and minds" of the people. Until recently, however, they invariably fell far short of the goal. Now, reading the green lines of Quan Doi Nhan Dan, they are beginning to have solid impact.

Thus, the army newspaper admits that dollars and consumer goods are now being used "to create a false prosperity" by making it possible for peasants

to acquire pumps, plows and harvesters—a revolution in the rural areas that U.S. planners have been pushing for years.

In an even more revealing admission, Hanoi now concedes that "a fairly large quantity of assorted consumer goods . . . such as motorcycles, transistor radios and television sets" have been put on the civilian market "in the hope of making the people lose sight of the patriotic struggle."

Finally, Hanoi's evaluation of the pacification program states that "the Americans and their puppets have fabricated many cases of desertion by guerrillas and revolutionary cadres in order to neutralize the revolutionary ranks . . . they have sought by all means to insure that a growing number of people are closely connected with their regime."

What that bleak recital means is that Hanoi now faces a severe crisis in the once-fertile hunting grounds of the south. The root of that crisis is the slow deterioration in some hamlets—and outright destruction in others—of what used to be the cutting edge of the North Vietnamese aggression: the Communist organization or infrastructure.

This infrastructure, with its roots deep in the network of hamlets and villages of South Vietnam, is now disintegrating under the hammer blows of the pacification program, one part of which, called Phoenix, uses draconian police and counterespionage methods to root out Communist agents. But the deeper reason for the decay of this political structure

is this: To operate effectively it must have support from armed Viet Cong units in the area. The Viet Cong, in turn, must have the backing of powerful main force units from North Vietnam. With supply lines from Cambodia now cut, and Saigon's army and militia far more effective, main force units can't operate with their old impunity.

The two conspicuous exceptions to this are Binh Dinh province in the highlands and the U Minh forest area, far to the south, where main force units still operate in strength. Thus, Hanoi's army daily repeatedly praises the "offensive posture" by the Communists in those two areas—but only those two areas.

For Hanoi, there is only one way to stop the success of the U.S. pacification effort: Clear the supply lines into South Vietnam through Cambodia and Laos; reintroduce powerful main force units; rebuild the political organization in the hamlets from the ground up and give it Viet Cong protection.

In short, start all over again. That is why such a major military effort is now being made in Cambodia by Hanoi and why U.S. officials are predicting a far higher level of enemy infiltration down the Ho Chi Minh Trail next year. For without new main force units on the scene, well supplied with arms and food, the pacification program will slowly suffocate the war of subversion. In Hanoi's own words: "We cannot be optimistic or belittle the enemy (U.S.) schemes."

Building Momentum

Muskie's Timetable

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—By the standards he set himself, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has fallen well short of his goal for 1971. His objective, the Maine Democrat told a group of newsmen early this summer, was to establish a strong enough position that the field of competitors for the Democratic presidential nomination would be thinned significantly before the first primary.

Dismissing the view that his own chances would be helped if the opposition were splintered among many candidates, Muskie argued that as the front-runner, it was important that he develop a sense of inevitability about his nomination.

Build Momentum

The way to do that, he said, was to build momentum by eliminating, one after another, rival contenders for the prize. As more and more alternatives disappeared, he said, those on the fence would feel increasing pressure to get behind him. The competition for scarce campaign funds would be reduced, and the danger of divisive battles in the primary would be held to a minimum.

Given this definition of his goal, Muskie has had but limited success this year. A few marginal contenders—Birch Bayh, Harold Hughes, Fred Harris, William Proxmire, and, apparently, Wilbur Mills—have renounced themselves from consideration in the primaries, more from the force of circumstance than from any sense of the inevitability of a Muskie victory.

But the more formidable contenders remain, and several men who were no more than possible challengers last summer, including Hubert Humphrey and John Lindsay, have now moved to the brink of open candidacy.

Along with George McGovern, Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson, Sam Torby and perhaps other, less famous characters, they lie in wait for Muskie on the primary path, where a single serious stumble may finish him, as it has some front-runners in the past. But, at the risk of seeming disputatious, there is another standard to apply to Muskie's performance this year, which may be more realistic and certainly more favorable to Muskie's prospects than that which the senator set for himself.

It is a historical standard, and it shows that, compared to most front-runners, Muskie has held up surprisingly well during a year in which he has been the target of much more criticism than he has died out.

A year ago, when he came off his election-eve telecast as the

Democratic choice, the question was raised whether Muskie might "lose" to "another Romney." George Romney had enjoyed a similar advantage in his bid for 28 equivalent presidential nominations that year earlier, and displayed a keen sense of the presidential nomination timetable.

In November, 1966, Romney was the leading choice of 32 percent of the voters in the Gallup Poll rating of seven possible Republican contenders. A year later he had dropped to third place with 14 percent of the vote.

Four years before that, the publicists Joseph P. Kamp and Rockefeller led the Republican field with 46 percent of the vote. Eleven months later, after a remarriage, he was in fourth place with 18 percent of the vote. Nothing like that has happened to Muskie. He has slipped slightly from 38 percent of the Democratic preference votes, down to 35 percent, but he has held his position in the Gallup Poll, at 35 percent, in 1970, to 24 percent in the latest Gallup reading.

But the parallel to Muskie's position is not that of Romney or Rockefeller; rather it is that of John Kennedy in 1960.

Kennedy, it is interesting to recall, did not clinch his opponent in the year before he was nominated. He began 1960 as the first choice of 33 percent of the Democratic voters and ended the year as the choice of 24 percent—just what Dr. Gallup give Muskie now.

Similar Situations

There is a further parallel. John Kennedy walked Adlai Stevenson out just as Muskie leads Edward Kennedy (D-N.H.) out, but not the Harris poll now. The situations are similar because Edward Kennedy, 35, Stevenson eight years ago, is not going to be a contender in the primaries.

There is a significant difference too, though. John Kennedy's other strong competitor in 1960, Lyndon Johnson, dashed the primaries, while Muskie's other main rival, Hubert Humphrey, has now decided to test his chances at the polls beginning in Florida.

But the fact remains that Muskie has survived the hazards that plague a front-runner in the pre-presidential year: he has outlasted his strength; and he goes into the contest as the most popular Democrat actually to run in the primaries.

And that situation, as John Kennedy showed, can be converted into victory.

Letters

India-Egypt Link

The Indian aggression against Pakistan is continuing unabated and the Indian Army is occupying large tracts of my country, benefiting from the active support of the Soviet Union which has been rushing arms and supplies by air to India for several months now. We Pakistanis note with horror that this Soviet military assistance could not have been possible without the collaboration of a sister Muslim country, namely Egypt.

It is only through the use of Egyptian air bases for the transfer of the Soviet supplies that India is able to sustain its military offensive. No other Muslim country such as Iran, Afghanistan or Iraq has put its airspace to ground facilities at the disposal of the Russian effort, neither is it conceivable that they should do so.

For many years my country, as a Muslim state, has stood by Egypt in its national and international struggle. It is therefore deplorable that Egypt should be an active participant in the Soviet strategic designs which stand behind Indian aggression against Pakistan national and territorial integrity.

M. K. HAD
Nairobi

Berlin Pact

The negotiations regarding Berlin aren't going according to plan. The East Germans, on strict orders from their Eastern friends, are trying to find a loophole in the Big-4 agreement in order to get their will done, as usual. Their obstinacy is well known and if the West Germans don't get full support by their allies in this matter, West Berlin will be the last to be lost as a free city. The Bolsheviks already have all their border states firmly in their hands. Their aim is to get Berlin and all of Germany under their control and the rest of Europe as well. Czechoslovakia is a grim example, the atrocious treatment of the highly cultured nation is an affront to every civilized person in the world.

It is deplorable that Russia get the chance of acting as liberator.

CHRISTINE C. ROSE
New Delhi

Hypocrisy

The opposition to Renquist's appointment to the Supreme Court by the liberal media and members of Congress seems to be hypocritical. His only offense appears to be that he has been conservative and his opponent state that over the years he is unlikely to change.

The same opponents are quite forgiving and are quite willing to sponsor a former cheat, liar and lawbreaker for the office of the President.

Maybe we can prevail upon the President to nominate Teddy for the court.

J. H. ROSE
Westmead-Oppem, Belgium

Before Outbreak

Feels War Is Justified
el Bars UN Resolution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Fathi el Bars, Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations, said today that Egypt's position on the Arab-Israeli conflict is "unchanged" and that it is "justified" to use force to liberate the occupied territories. He said that the UN Security Council's recent resolution calling for a ceasefire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories is "not a final step" and that Egypt will continue to fight for the liberation of the occupied territories.

oldiers
outh in
Town

Dec. 15 (UPI)—Attacked troops took to a protest at the town of El Bar, 30 miles west of Cairo, today. A 500-man force of Egyptian soldiers and police moved in to disperse the protesters. The protesters were demanding the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

who lives within the incident, the youth carried a gun with which he had a game of jai-alai with his brother and two friends. The youth was arrested and taken to a military camp. The incident is part of a series of protests and demonstrations in Egypt against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

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PLUGGING AWAY—Operators in a West Berlin telephone exchange where 120 new lines to East Berlin and East Germany went into service at 7 a.m. yesterday.

Berlin Wall-Pass Accord
Will Be Signed on Monday

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP)—East and West Berlin will sign their wall-passage accord Monday in East Berlin, both sides announced today. The accord will allow for the free movement of people and goods across the Berlin Wall.

The official East German news agency, ADN, added that the signing will take place in the House of Ministers building. It is located just a few yards from the wall dividing the city. The accord will allow for the free movement of people and goods across the Berlin Wall.

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Nationalists
Assailed by
Croat Leader

65 Are Imprisoned
For Disturbances

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Dec. 15 (Reuters)—Croatia's new Communist party leadership made further sharp attacks on nationalist forces today while authorities handed out jail sentences after three nights of violence following the forced resignation of the old leadership.

Some 200 persons, mainly students, have been arrested in three successive nights of public disturbances in support of the deposed leadership in the main square of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

Of 81 persons arrested last night, 65 were jailed today by a local magistrate for up to 30 days, and four received two-month terms for disturbing public order. Twelve were released.

A report in the Belgrade newspaper Novosti said two of the men jailed had burned copies of the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, which they claimed was counter-revolutionary, and a third had insulted President Tito.

Some Yugoslav Communist sources have described the crisis in Croatia—the second largest and richest republic in Yugoslavia—as one of the most critical since World War II.

The crisis broke out Sunday when President Tito forced the resignation of rebellious Croatian leaders after accusing them of showing lack of respect for the struggle against nationalism and separatism in the republic.

Meanwhile, Jure Bilic, a member of the Croatian party executive, said today that "Croatian nationalist elements in part of the student leadership" had continued their activity following the election of the republic's new party leadership Monday night.

The Ustashi is an extremist Croat separatist organization which first became active in the 1930s. Several recent acts of terrorism in Yugoslavia have been attributed to Ustashi agents.

Seven Miners Die,
Three Rescued in
German Cave-in

HERTEN, West Germany, Dec. 15 (AP)—Three miners were brought out alive today from a 3,100-foot-deep tunnel cave-in that killed seven of their trapped companions.

The three were rescued by crews that dug for 28 hours to clear 200 feet of shaft that collapsed yesterday at the Ewald coal mine, near this Ruhr town.

Two miners were killed outright by the cave-in. The bodies of four others were found during rescue operations. A seventh victim was brought out alive yesterday, but died shortly afterward.

The cave-in was caused by a collapse of the roof of the tunnel. The rescue operation was a major effort involving many workers and heavy machinery.

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106% Pay Increase Approved
For Royal Family in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters)—The House of Commons last night approved big pay increases for Britain's royal family, underlined by a powerful speech by the country's leading critic of the monarchy.

By a 371-vote majority, 300-27, the government pushed through its package deal which would increase Queen Elizabeth's state allowances to meet royal household expenses from £475,000 to £980,000 a year—a 106 percent rise.

Her husband, Prince Philip, will get a £25,000 annual rise to £55,000 and her mother £25,000 more for a total of £85,000 a year. For the queen's sister, Princess Margaret, it means an increase from £15,000 to £35,000.

But before the vote and amid angry protests from government MPs, the royalist critic, Laborite William Hamilton, complained that there were royal family hangers-on who did not deserve the money they already got.

He described Princess Margaret as a woman "who did even less than her old mum" and the Queen Mother as an old-age pensioner with a pleasant smile. "My God, if my wife got that pay she would never stop laughing," Mr. Hamilton said.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber led the government case for the pay rises. Originally they were recommended by a majority on an all-party parliamentary committee reviewing the civil list, the procedure under which the queen is given state financial support. He emphasized that the queen needed the extra money not for herself but to meet rising household expenses, particularly staff salaries.

The total of political prisoners was reliably reported to be 490 on Dec. 1.

Colonel Jailed
SALONIKA, Dec. 15 (UPI)—A military tribunal here has sentenced Lt. Col. George Ayfanis to 14 months' imprisonment for incitement to mutiny and insubordination.

The trial yesterday was held in camera, "for reasons of public interest," the crown prosecutor said. Another officer was given a one-year suspended sentence and a sergeant major was acquitted.

According to the indictment, Col. Ayfanis, commander of an armored unit in Polikastro, in northern Greece, gathered the officers of his unit at the firing range one day last May and told them he had decided to move against the military-backed government of George Papadopoulos, "to restore democracy."

"These guys in Athens are trampling on our flag," Col. Ayfanis was quoted as having said. The mutiny ended when officers belonging to a nearby unit drove to the range and arrested the colonel.

The defense for Col. Ayfanis, who was a hero of the civil war in the late 1940s and had received 17 medals, presented affidavits from military doctors stating that the 45-year-old officer suffered from paranoia.

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Turkish Premier
In Tough Stand
On Law and Order

ANKARA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Turkish Premier Nihat Erim today took a tough law-and-order stance for his second government. He backed the country's stern martial-law courts and rejected complaints by liberal and leftist intellectuals concerning violations of human rights.

Mr. Erim said a major reason for martial law was the terrorist activities that disrupted the country before the armed forces ousted conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel last March 12.

Mr. Erim indicated he agreed with those who blame intellectuals for molding the minds of university students with leftist propaganda and turning them into terrorists.

Eighteen young extremists have been sentenced to death in martial-law courts and more death sentences are expected.

Mr. Erim resigned Dec. 3 after 11 technocrat ministers quit his cabinet saying conservative politicians were obstructing their proposed radical reforms.

His new cabinet is generally more moderate and includes more members of parliament in an attempt to placate conservative lawmakers and get the reforms through parliament.

Mr. Erim said he is embarking on his second government "in complete understanding" with the armed forces commanders.

Calif. Bars Toy Bombs,
Torture Instruments
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 15 (AP)—California today banned toy bombs, grenades, monster dolls and mock torture instruments for children. A bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell such toys after July 1, 1972.

The effective date permits merchants to clear out existing stocks of such items as Frankenstein-monster, vampire, mad scientist and "victim" dolls, and make-believe torture racks, gillotines, spiked iron cages and pendulums.

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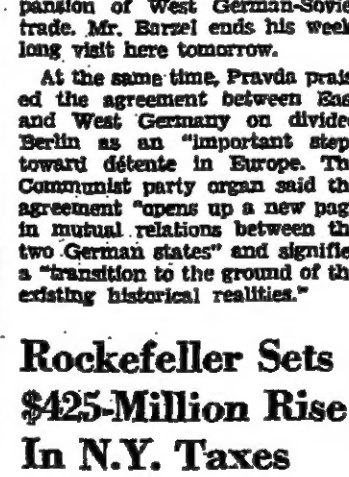
Dick Tiger

ENUGU, Nigeria, Dec. 15 (AP)—Dick Tiger, 42, former world middleweight and light-heavyweight boxing champion, has died at his home in Abuja in eastern Nigeria.

East-Central State Boxing Commission officials said today the former two-time world middleweight boxing champion of the world died last night following a brief liver ailment.

Tiger, whose real name was Richard Iketu, returned to Nigeria six months ago after a three-year stay in the United States to announce his retirement after 21 years in the ring.

Tiger was once extremely popular in Nigeria but returned home in July under a cloud because of his support of secessionist Biafra during Nigeria's 30-month civil war.



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Made Car Sales in December

ec. 15 (AP-DJ).—
made car sales
reached their
cent months when
mutated by the
the records post-
autumn, retail
U.S.-made cars
clerks to the
cent rates for the
cent eight years.
came as no sur-
industry sales
wing in sales in
the September-
er pace, when
ships lots of new
musical.
the drop-off is
p. This suggests
were buoyed by
s—this promise
of returns of \$150
and the possibility
models during the
1971 prices.
ended, buyers
mise of an excise
which President
to law last Friday,
up 2.6 to 3 per-
cent.
delivered
the car, in 1971
up 35
3.69 a year ear-
lier.
Ford resumed operations after a
10-week strike.
A comparison of daily selling
rates for Dec. 1-10 periods since
1965 shows only two in which
the delivery pace was lower
—1967 and 1970. In early
December 1967, Ford was still
recovering from a strike, as
GM was in last year's period.
General Motors reported 106,
636 retail deliveries in early
December, up 27.8 percent from
strike-depressed levels of the
year before, when only 23,277
cars were sold. But some auto
makers had been expecting GM
to deliver more because in other
recent periods GM has been
showing noticeable sales
strength.
Ford deliveries totaled 60,641,
or 6.3 percent from 64,724 the
year earlier. Chrysler deliveries
totalled 33,778 units, off 3.3 per-
cent from 34,915 a year earlier,
while American Motors reported
6,314 sales, up 11.7 percent from
5,653 a year earlier.

Chrysler Spending
DETROIT, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—
Chrysler Corp. projects capital
expenditures for 1972, including
plant and equipment and special
tooling, will total about \$365 mil-
lion, up from \$260 million in 1971,
chairman and chief executive of-
ficer Lynn A. Townsend said to-
day in a year-end statement.

Algerian Oil Firms Record Ending Dispute

ec. 15 (AP-DJ).—
Algerian state-
owned ELF-Erap
today signed an
agreement ending
their dispute
over the sale of
oil in French oil
this year.
Erap said the
is for 10 years,
ending questions
French company
government.
Erap said it
future operations
solidated into
St. ELF-Alge-
rith be "strictly
dependence of Al-
gerian measures
system, and the
taxes.
the Algerian gov-
9, 1970 and 1971
settled by com-
Erap for the
corresponds to
of the com-
pany's nationalization
production, the announcement said.
Algeria is committed to make
refunds in hard currency or in
crude oil for advances, valued at
\$50 million, which Erap made
between 1966 and 1971 to Algerian
companies.
Sonatrach will also pay \$2
million between 1972 and 1978 for
the purchase of Erap's 14 per-
cent interest in St. Camel, an
Algerian-based distributing com-
pany.
Production rights by Erap up
to Dec. 3, 1975 will be about 8
million tons of crude yearly, at a
global cost, including new in-
vestments, of \$2.75 per barrel.
Although the agreement is for
10 years, Erap's fiscal obligations
cover only the first five years.
New negotiations will take place
for the second five-year period,
and if no agreement is reached,
Algeria is committed to buy all
Erap's interests in its equal in-
terests from 1976 through
1981, the announcement added.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Develops New Process

Steel chairman Edwin H. Gott
has developed a new
process which requires less
energy, is cheaper to operate and
yields. Mr. Gott says that the
process will replace conventional open-hearth
steel making. Another advantage
is that the scrap metal is melted
at lower cost. He says that the scrap
metal is melted at lower cost.
He describes the new process as a
one invented by Eisenwerk-Gesell-
schaft of West Germany. Mr.
Gott says U.S. Steel has been operating
at unit and plans to install two
at its Fairfield, Ala., works no
spring.

Get Japanese Know-How

Corp. says it has signed a con-
management techniques for steel
Italsider of Italy. Nippon Steel
now includes production manage-
ment, maintenance and quality
control in connection with steel pro-
duction. The techniques will
be used to double its steel produc-
tion in 1975 at its

May Be World's Biggest

the world's oil strike could rival
the one in the world. Sheikh Ahmed
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral
Resources announced. The discovery
of an American Oil Co. (Amoco) at

Economic Analysis Devaluation May Not Be So Simple

By Richard F. Janssen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—Now that
President Nixon has accepted the idea of devalu-
ing the dollar, it should assure a swift and
smooth resolution of the international monetary
crisis.

Chances are generally ranked as good that it
will work that way. But in the midst of the
initial euphoria, it might be well to note that
there is at least a minority of doubters.
As obligatory as the step may well be to break
the currency impasse, it gives officials a sensa-
tion akin to that of stepping aboard a roller
coaster.

There is no telling, worries explain, on what
time-consuming tangents Congress might take
off in dealing with such unaccustomed legislation.
And in the year or two or three it might take
to work out reliable monetary reforms, the pre-
cedent of one devaluation could leave the dollar
vulnerable to fresh speculative attacks.

And if things go really badly, there is even
the specter of Mr. Nixon and Treasury Secretary
John Connally being marched off to jail. The
possibility, too preposterous to be a serious threat,
points up the need for treading carefully. The
1945 Bretton Woods Agreement Act, by which
the United States joined the International Mon-
etary Fund (IMF), declared that "unless Congress
by law authorizes such action, neither the Pres-
ident nor any person or agency shall on behalf
of the U.S. propose or agree to any change in
the par value of the dollar."

In principle, the administration cannot legally
propose devaluation unless Congress grants it
advance permission, and Congress will not grant
permission unless the administration proposes it.
In practice, officials say, the greater risk is
that Congress will put Mr. Nixon on the spot by
taking the time out to demand a response, re-
scheduling lengthy hearings and indulging in a
torrent of partisan needling and earnest debate.
Lament is one strategist, "I can see this taking
months."

Among the few lawmakers who have taken a
close interest in international monetary matters,
the mood is reassuringly sympathetic. Sen.
Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., is seeking support for
his bill, which would permit the President "or
his representative" to "propose or agree to a
change of as much as 10 percent in the dollar's
par value."

Assuming a devaluation bill is sent up, one
Nixon aide says, "some congressman is just
bound to come up with a silly amendment," like
"first requiring everybody to pay off all their
World War I debts," now totalling \$17,185,745,748
with accrued interest. Such a scenario, he stud-

ders, would force a veto, and perhaps add enough
to the delay so that the whole realignment deal
becomes unworkable.

Moreover, unless Washington is to risk further
offending its financial allies, it is going to have
to meet its pledges to the IMF and such other
institutions as the Inter-American Development
Bank to protect them against any decline in
the dollar's value. This probably means asking
Congress for appropriations of hundreds of
millions of dollars with which to make up the
losses.

Potential Domestic Complication
This could present "some really wild prob-
lems," says a congressional source who can
imagine the outcry among lawmakers against
doing still more for those troublesome foreig-
ners. The domestic side of the gold problem
is already becoming a potential complication,
with such unlikely allies as Sen. Javits and
Rep. John R. Rarick, D., La., and Sen. Mark
Hatfield, R., Ore., all trying to legalize gold
ownership for U.S. citizens.

Assuming that Congress does clear a de-
valuation bill without any serious hitch, ad-
ministration strategists still see a risk that the
hard-won respite from monetary crises may not
be long-lived. They cite the possibility that
when speculators have seen the official gold
price go up once, they will take the first op-
portunity to try to drive it up again.

Sometime this concern is more credible now
than it was in years previous because the IMF's
image as a potent enforcer of currency stability
has been shattered. Instead of solidly return-
ing to its old regime of relatively fixed rates,
it will be experimenting nervously, they expect,
with interim arrangements while trying to work
out a permanent new system. The great com-
plexities and need for parliamentary action in
many of its 118 countries could well mean two
or three years of uncertain negotiations.

During almost every day and hour of this
period the dollar will be out there unprotected,
they expect, by the old assurance of U.S. gold
backing. With some \$80 billion in foreign hand-
siders say, it just would not make sense for
the Treasury to unlock its \$10.1 billion of gold
again. So unless there's a real surprise when
the finance ministers of the Group of Ten meet
later this week, stabilizing the dollar's price
will have to be left mainly to the mercies of
the marketplace.

Like the trepidations that precede any roller-
coaster ride, all these may fade away with the
first hairpin curve. But at least, it does seem
a good idea to brace for the possibility that
this ride could last a good bit longer than those
first few thrilling minutes.

For Firms With Foreign Debts

U.S. Accountants Study Changed System

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The rule-makers of the
U.S. accounting profession are
pushing through a 180-degree
reversal of past accounting philo-
sophy in an effort to cope with
bookkeeping problems raised by
turnover in the international mon-
etary scene.

The issue involves companies
that have large debts in foreign
currencies, chiefly the deutsche
mark, which have risen sharply
in value against the dollar and
seem likely to be pegged at
higher levels. This means repay-
ment of the debts will require
more dollars than had been an-
ticipated, creating an increased
liability that under present rules
would generally increase expenses
reported in 1971 earnings state-
ments and thus reduce profit.

The 18-member Accounting
Principles Board (APB) of the
American Institute of Certified
Public Accountants tentatively
agreed that these charges could be deferred under
certain circumstances, according
to Leonard M. Saville, executive
vice-president of the rule-setting
body. Ordinarily, the profession
has resisted the deferral of
"losses." Moving with unusual
speed, the APB expects to cre-
late a draft of its proposed new
rule next week and to establish
it as a formal principle at its late-
January meeting.

Conversion Problems
The issue is one of a number
of thorny problems presented by
the instability of international
exchange rates. Companies with
investments and affiliates abroad
must convert their foreign fi-
nancial results into dollars in
their annual consolidated reports
to shareholders. The accounting
rules for making such translations
and reporting them sometimes
conflict and generally are con-
fusing, accountants agree.

A return to formal exchange
parities among currencies before
Dec. 31, will solve one of these
problems. That is, what exchange
rate to use in making the
accounting conversion into dol-
lars. Lacking agreement on par-
ities, corporate treasurers would
have to use current market rates
or an average of rates set during
the "floating" period, which began
earlier this year.

Another question involves
whether gains or losses on ex-
change-rate changes should be
reported as "ordinary" results,
just lumped together with other
costs and revenue, or as "extra-
ordinary" items. Usually official
exchange revaluations are consid-
ered extraordinary and fluctua-
tions ordinary.

However, the APB has decided
the current situation is "extra-
ordinary" whether the rates are
officially repegged by year-end or
not. Thus, companies will be re-
porting these gains or losses
separately from their ordinary
results.
But the most difficult issue in
the current situation involves the
reporting of long-term debt in
foreign currencies. Two conflict-
ing accounting principles can be
applied: One requiring no restate-
ment of the "historic" or original
value of the debt and the other
requiring restatement to current
market rates.

Holdings Revalued
Most companies generally follow
the rule that requires that the
debt be restated. Under this rule,
as currently interpreted, the in-
ternational picture would require
a company to revalue its holding
of foreign currencies, notes re-
ceivable and other monetary as-
sets. And it would also revalue
upward reported liabilities, such
as notes payable.

If the gains on upward valua-
tions are greater than the costs
of downward adjustments, the
company has an overall gain.
Under present accounting prac-
tice, which would not be changed,
reporting of the gain would be
done in portions over years, the
life of the note.

However, if translated liabilities
are greater than the gains shown
in assets, the company has a net
increase in charges. Because of
long-standing philosophical op-
position to the deferral of "losses"
even when these losses have not
actually been turned into cash,
the accounting profession has
generally required that they be
reported at once. This can create
a material charge against one
year's earnings.

Carefully avoiding the word
"loss," the APB designated these
charges as "exchange adjust-
ments." And it agreed that they
could be deferred over the life
of the debt. That is, there will be
no lump-sum charge against cur-
rent earnings. The losses will be
reported as they are realized over
time, as the debt is repaid. The
result will be to dilute the impact
of unrealized exchange losses on
this year's earnings reports of in-
ternational companies.

However, the APB agreed that
the total of the unrealized losses
should be fully disclosed, presuma-
bly in a footnote accompanying
the tables.

German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany,
Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—The index of
West German wholesale prices
was 110.8 in November, up slight-
ly from 110.7 in October and from
106.7 in November 1970, the
Federal Statistics Office reported
today.

Universal Telephone, Inc.

A public utility company
Incorporated in W.Va.

OVER THE COUNTER:
Wednesday, December 15, 1971.
Bid: 5 Asked: 5 1/2

Universal Building, 231 West Wis-
consin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

U.S. Industry Output Rises .8% in Month

Fed Cites Increase in Consumer Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reu-
ters).—Industrial production rose
0.8 percent in November following
no change in October, the Federal
Reserve reported today.

This brought the index to 107
percent of its 1957 base—4.3 per-
cent above the low a year earlier.
Gains in the output of con-
sumer goods, business equipment
and materials more than offset
continuing declines in defense
equipment.

Among consumer goods, pro-
duction of furniture, some ap-
pliances and nondurable goods
continued to advance.

Production of construction
products and steel also increased.
The partial recovery in coal
output following the strike settle-
ment accounted for 0.2 percent
of the increase in the total index.

Production of most other mate-
rials changed little.
The lack of change in the Oc-
tober index represented a down-
ward revision from the prelimi-
nary 0.2 percent increase.

Wall St. Prices Rise As Profit-Taking Ends

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—
With hopes fanned for a pre-
liminary settlement of the world
currency crisis, New York Stock
Exchange prices produced a
strong gain today. Glamorous,
depressed issues and some blue
chips were in the vanguard.

After some mild profit-taking
in the first hour—essentially a
continuation of yesterday's simi-
lar consolidating action—prices
began to advance steadily.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-
age moved up 5.53 to 863.76, its
best level of an impressive trad-
ing day, with the tape lagging
two minutes late at the final
bell.

Thus, the Dow ended at a
recovery high since registering
its 1971 closing low at 797.97 on
Nov. 23.

The fundamental reason for
the advance, many analysts
agreed, was the announcement
yesterday that the United States
was prepared to devalue the
dollar as part of an agreement
to realign the rates of major
currencies.

A key factor in the sharp mar-

ket recovery since Thanksgiving
has been the step-by-step progress
toward solving the monetary
crisis and thereby averting a pos-
sible trade war.

In conjunction with this pro-
gress have been such favorable
market signs as an improving
domestic economy, the signing of
the new tax bill by President
Nixon, easing interest rates and
lower margin requirements.

Standouts among the blue chips
today included United States
Steel, up 1 1/2 to 30 7/8; Sears,
Roebuck, up 1 3/4 to 86 1/2; and
Du Pont, up 2 5/8 to 137 5/8.

American Telephone & Tele-
graph, the volume leader, rose
5/8 to 42 1/8. Earlier this month,
it sold at a 1971 low of 40 3/4.

Texas Gulf Sulphur, climbing
1 3/8 to 15 1/4, was the second
most active issue. It also un-
derscored one feature of today's
market—the snapback of num-
erous long-depressed issues.

This same characteristic was
evident in the market on Mon-
day and also last Friday.

Glamour stocks, bouncing back
from their drab performance yes-
terday, had a field day. Levitt
Furniture rose 4 to 116 5/8, while
Bausch & Lomb gained 3 1/4 to
160.

Gains of 2 or more points
showed in Burroughs, Schlumber-
ger, Xerox, Skyline, Tropicana
Products, Squibb, Rubbermaid,
Zenith and Digital Equipment.

Natoma, up 2 3/8 to 68 3/4,
was the best gainer on the active
roster after losing 5 3/8 in the
previous session.

The American Exchange index
closed at 25.02, up .09. Advancing
issues led declines 509 to 398, with
398 issues unchanged. Volume
totalled 3,549,730 shares, against
3,889,975 yesterday.

Granite Management was the
most active issue, closing at 9, up
1 1/2, on volume of 79,500 shares.
Among other active issues, Ame-
rada Hess warrants rose 2 to 19
and STP Corp. fell 7/8 to 17 3/8.

On the bond market corporates
and governments closed just off
their lows of the day in quiet
trading, reflecting a mixture of
year-end, technical and interna-
tional monetary factors.

Corporates closed about 1/4
point lower on the day, up about
1/8 point from their lows. One
dealer said a token firming ap-
peared towards the close of the
session.

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U.K. Asks Offers For Cook Agency

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP-DJ).—
The British government today
formally offered for sale the 130-
year-old Thomas Cook & Son
Ltd. travel, banking and ship-
ping company.

Thomas Cook, a nationalized
concern since 1947, is being dis-
posed under a Conservative govern-
ment plan to spin off certain
state-run activities that it feels
would be better run by private
enterprise.

The formal offer document, re-
leased by merchant bankers J.
Henry Schroder Wegg & Co., said
that cash bids be submitted by
April 6.

It is not known how large the
bids will be, but reliable sources
said that "bidders will have to
start at the net tangible assets
(\$13.5 million) and bid up from
there," depending on their as-
sessment of the future of the
company and the price to be bid
by the competition.

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[illegible][illegible]

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		Securities Underwriter Limited	
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS		SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)	
Limited		Limited	
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	A.E. Ames & Co.	
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andréassens Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	
Bank of America	Bank of America	Bank Belge	Bank Blyth & Co.
Limited	Bank of America	Limited	
Bank of Bruxelles S.A.	Bank of Bruxelles S.A.	Bank Française du Commerce Extérieur	
Bank Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Bank Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		
Bank Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Bank Lambert S.C.S.		
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bank Nationale de Paris		
Bank de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Bank de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.		
Bank de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg			
Bank Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.	Bank Rothschild	Bank de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	
Bank of the Union Européenne	Bank of the Union Parisienne	Bank Worms	
Barclays Bank International	Baring Brothers & Co.	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	
Limited	Limited		
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Baer Securities Corporation	Bear, Stearns & Co.	
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank	Burkhardt & Co.	Capitalfin International	
Christiana Bank Og Kreditkasse	Commerzbank AG / Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Commercial de France	
Cazenove & Co. Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Suisse (Behamas)	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	
Den Danske Landmandsbank	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank	
Dewasay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Drasder Bank	
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.	Fidi-Milano S.p.A.	First Chicago	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Goldman Sachs International Corp.		
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenzer Securities	Hambros Bank	Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas)	
Samuel & Co. Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Kjebenhavns Handelsbank A.S.	Kleinwort Benson (Europe) S.A.	
Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	
La Centrale - Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	Lazard Frères & Cie	Lehman Brothers	
Joyds & Bolea International Bank	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Mc Leod, Young, Weir & Co.	
Manufacturers Hanover	Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities	Morgan & Cie International S.A.	
Morgan Grenfell & Co.	Nederlandsche Creditbank N.V.	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	
Meabill, Thomson	New Court Securities Corporation	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	
Nor Danske Creditbank	Sol. Oppenheim jr. & Cie	Orion Bank	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Paribas Corporation	Pictet International	Pierson, Halding & Pierson	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
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هذه امانة لأهل

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

WEST ♠ 75432 EAST (D) ♠ 1096
♥ J9 ♥ 43
♦ J98 ♦ Q72
♣ 1053 ♣ K642

SOUTH
♠ AQ
♥ AQ1075
♦ 1085
♣ QJ9

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♥	Pass	3 ♦
Pass	4 ♦	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	6 ♥	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

H	O	P	E	O	S	C	A	R	S	H	A	S	H
A	I	N	E	N	S	H	O	V	E	N	M	I	L
H	A	R	D	B	O	I	L	E	D	A	D	A	N
A	R	M	O	R	P	E	R	C	O	L	A	T	E
W	O	R	M	T	A	L	L						
T	O	A	S	T	E	E	S	T	E	S	P	I	F
E	M	T	H	U	N	T	S	O	R	L	P		
E	S	T	S	T	E	T	S	Y	O	G	I		
N	E	A	T	H	S	P	A	T	S	T	A	C	
S	T	R	E	E	T	S	T	E	M	P	A	N	S
A	R	E	S	E	T	E	M						
C	L	A	M	B	A	K	E	S	A	N	I	T	A
G	I	A	N	S									
E	C	R	O	P	E	L	M	E	R	I	T	S	
W	H	O	P										
S	I	L	A	N	G	T	A	T	A				

Answer: Use it if you want to go **unspoiled—AN APRON.**

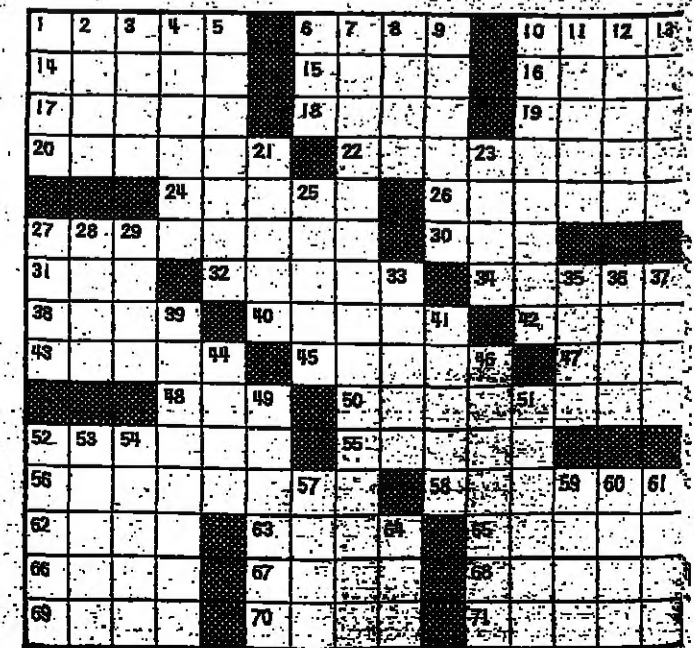
Reviewed by Philip L. Geyelin

Mr. Geyelin is editorial editor of The Washington Post.

The New York Times
This analysis is based on re-
obtained from more than 125
stores in 84 communities of the
The figures in the right-hand col-
is not necessarily represent
negative appearance.

-By Will We

ACROSS		52 Famous streetcar	12 Go paddling
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20 Walks heavily	69 "iggins to his friends	37 "Piercing look"	
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31 Metric measure	2 Garden feature	51 And others: Lat	
32 Improve a law	3 Nazimova	52 "— macabre	
34 Mentioned	4 Less disturbed	53 Genus of fossil	
35 Kind of baby talk	5 Poker holding	54 Prepare a lab slide	
40 Organ's ancestor	6 Miss Hagen	57 Short fiber	
42 Wine valley of Calif.	7 Takestanes by next to oldest	59 Cobbling strip	
43 Went out with	8 "— of Avon	60 Earth: Ger.	
45 Precept	9 Artist's dry run	61 Low or high	
47 Rocky peak	10 Lumberman's	64 Dick	
48 Friend of dash	11 Full moon		
50 Syria, Israel, etc.	12 High moon		



ewis, Pimentel Lose

Napoles, Olivares Boxed Titles

Calif., Dec. 15 (UPI)—Ruben and Pimentel, two of the world's best boxers, lost their titles in a doubleheader fight at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Napoles, 31, had waited nearly a decade for his title shot and his punches hurt Olivares early in the fight. But after the champion decked him in the sixth, the issue wasn't much in doubt.

Now Napoles and Olivares must look to new foes after collecting \$50,000 each for the title defenses before 14,732 fans who paid \$25 to watch at the Forum.

Coco Conde, the manager of Napoles, said they'd wait two or three months for any decision but the 31-year-old king of the 147 pounders has said he'd like to meet middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina.

The Future

Olivares could next meet Rafael Herrera of Mexico, the No. 2-rated challenger in the 147-pound division, but he has also indicated interest in meeting Japanese featherweight Kunitaka Shibata and moving up a notch in weight class.

"Pimentel hurt me twice and hit me hard," Olivares said after the bout which had the abrupt ending after 11 of the scheduled 15 rounds. "He was better than I expected."

Napoles wasn't so complimentary in talking of Lewis, who lost by only one point on one judge's card and by 2 on the referee's.

"The guy runs all the time," said Napoles of Lewis, who used a left jab to bruise both eyes of the champion. "How can you catch him?"

Napoles, who has knocked out 46 of his 71 opponents, was never able to corner the Detroit-born Lewis, who said, "I had the advantage of youth and he had the advantage of skill." Lewis is 25 years old.

The Cuban-born Napoles also had the harder punches and used a body attack to advantage in retaining his title.

Referee Larry Roudsford scored the 15-round fight 8-6 for Napoles under the California system of awarding from 1 to 5 points to the winner of a round. Judge John Thomas had it 8-7 and judge George Laika 9-4 for the champion.

Bonavena, Patterson Bout Is Set

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Just when the match appeared to have been lost in the translation of financial arrangements, Oscar Bonavena signed yesterday to oppose Floyd Patterson, the former two-time world, heavyweight champion, in a 10-round bout at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 11.

At a luncheon, for which Patterson did not appear, Bonavena, 30, was announced as Patterson's opponent against 35 percent of the net income from the live gate and ancillary sources, and \$50,000 for the Argentine against 25 percent.

"They told me I would make \$100,000," Bonavena complained. "As long as I will make it, why not guarantee it? I don't speak English good, but \$100,000 is \$100,000. I understand. I thought it was \$100,000. We got to talk this over."

Returning to the Garden's office, Bonavena met with Harry Markson, his boxing director.

"It's all straightened out," Markson reported later. "He has signed a new contract for the terms we announced. I asked him how we could possibly pay him more than Patterson, two-time champion, and he granted, 'Yeah, yeah.' He was the essence of amiability, but he's an exasperating man."

Markson and Teddy Brenner, the Garden matchmaker, have struggled for about a year to produce the bout. Because of a broken bone on his left hand, Bonavena withdrew from planned dates in February, August, October and earlier this month.

X-rays of his healed hand were approved yesterday by Dr. Mal Stevens, chairman of the state athletic commission's medical staff.

Bonavena's injury occurred when he was knocked out in the 15th round by Muhammad Ali at the Garden a year ago.

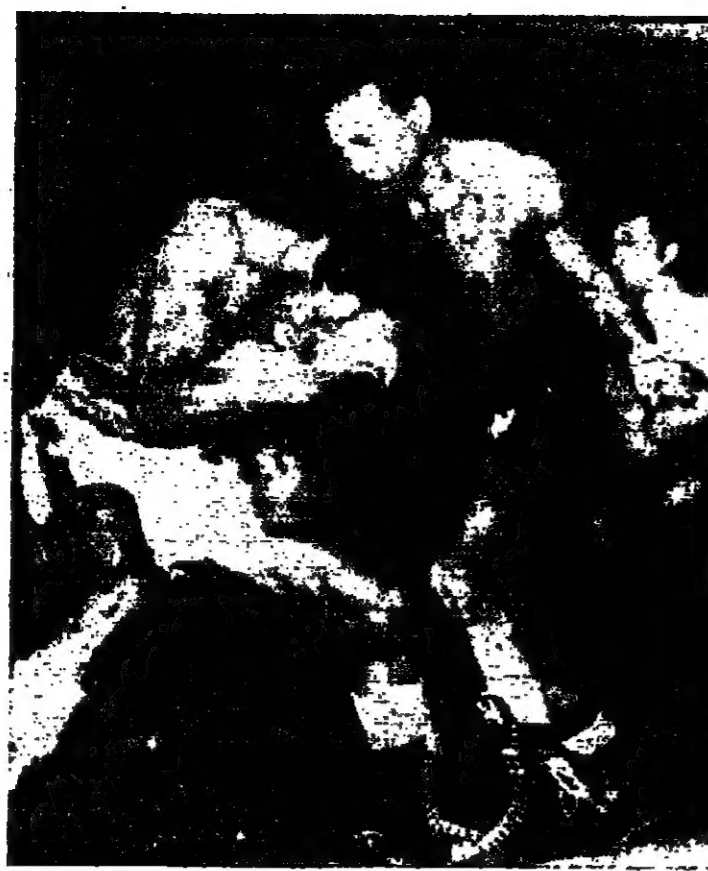
In his only bout this year, the 29-year-old Argentine registered a seventh-round knockout of Al (Blue) Lewis in Buenos Aires on Oct. 4. His career record is 47 victories, seven losses and one draw, with 32 knockouts. He is the fourth ranking heavyweight, Patterson, undefeated in seven bouts in his "comeback" is ranked seventh. His absence from the luncheon typified his reputation as a recluse.

"Look around," Bonavena said, smiling. "Maybe he has a moustache and a beard on."

Ramos-Carrasco Bout

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Mundo Ramos of the United States and Pedro Carrasco of Spain will meet in a 15-round rematch here on Feb. 18 for the World Boxing Council lightweight championship, it was announced today.

The WBC ordered the fight following the controversial ending to a Ramos-Carrasco title bout at Madrid on Nov. 5. After scoring four knockdowns, Ramos was disqualified by the referee and Carrasco was declared the winner.



LOW PROFILE—Hedgemon Lewis of Los Angeles tries to slip some of Jose Napoles's punches as the champion, from Mexico City, scored a unanimous decision.

Cornell Panel Is Investigating Grievances of Black Cagers

ITHACA, N.Y., Dec. 15 (UPI)—A five-man committee composed of three whites, one black and one Puerto Rican has been set up to investigate and make recommendations on grievances of the six black players who have refused to play in Cornell's last two basketball games.

University officials postponed Tuesday night's game at Rochester until Jan. 12. Cornell has no more games scheduled until the Queen City tournament at Buffalo Dec. 30. It lost both games it has played without the black players.

According to a spokesman for the college, the only official statement by either side was read Sunday by co-captain Tom Sparks, one of the blacks. It said in part:

"It has been continually alleged that we are boycotting Cornell basketball games. It is our contention that we have not."

"Rather we have certain grievances with basketball coach Jerry Lane. We have taken these grievances to coach Lane and have continually acted in good faith in our dealings with him, the rest of the team and with other parties introduced into the discussion."

4 Quit at Binghamton

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Dec. 15 (UPI)—State University at Binghamton's four black varsity basketball players quit the team Monday without citing any reason for the walkout, according to their coach, Frank Pollard.

The four are Jim Brody of Brooklyn, N.Y.; George Fisher of the Bronx, N.Y.; Gary Anderson of Binghamton and Joe Rice of Queens, N.Y.

They confuse the two even though Montier is one inch taller and 60 pounds heavier than Plunkett, and they confuse them so frequently, the first question put to Montier sounded like a perfect opening for a psychiatrist.

"When did you first start thinking you were Jim Plunkett?" he was asked.

Great Game, Jim

"It was the day after the College All-Star game," the 6-foot-4, 270-pound lineman replied, sitting in a chair holding the telephone rather than lying on a couch. "I was walking out to the practice field in my street clothes and people started saying, 'Saw you on TV last night, Jim, great game.' I looked around to see who they were talking to and it was me. I was kind of bewildered."

Montier, a third-year Patriot, no longer gets bewildered when mistaken for the rookie quarterback. He doesn't even try to explain to people any more.

"If we were standing next to each other, you could see there's no resemblance," Montier explained. "But apart, I guess you could mistake us. We're about the same height, dark complexioned, have dark hair and high cheek bones. (Plunkett is of Mexican descent. Montier has some Indian ancestry.)"

Standing Ovation

"After we beat Houston in Boston earlier this season, I was walking through a lounge in a restaurant with my wife, and I got a standing ovation. That's not bad for an offensive lineman. I just kind of smiled and waved my hand and kept walking. It would've been worse to stop and try to explain."

Montier tried to end the confusion by growing a Fu Manchu mustache, but that didn't work either.

College Basketball Scores

EAST		SOUTHWEST	
Fordham 81, Columbia 74	Harvard 87, Clark 73	Northwestern 81, Minnesota 68	St. John's (N.Y.) 83, Amherst 78 (ov.)
St. John's 78, Georgetown 74	Brandeis 106, Trinity (Conn.) 104	Princeton 73, Navy 58	Butler 81, Ohio North 81
Mass. 69, Conn. 67	Boston St. 108, Rhode I. Col. 99	Williams 78, Merrimack 77	La. Valley 75, Upsilon 67
New Haven 81, Bryant 73			
SOUTH		MIDWEST	
Mt. Tenn. 87, MacMurray 74	Davidson 100, Richmond 77	Florida 88, South Florida 77	
Chia. 88, Bowling Green 72	Purdue 104, Ind. St. 84	East Mich. 85, Cal Poly (San) 78	Iowa St. 104, Ill. St. 82

West Leads 22d Victory in Row Pressure Falls but Lakers Steam On

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The pressure is off but the Los Angeles Lakers still needed clutch shooting and defense from Jerry West to turn back the Portland Trail Blazers for victory No. 22 in a row, at Portland, Ore.

The score last night was 128-114, but the game was tougher than the margin indicates as the Lakers added to their all-time National Basketball Association winning streak.

The Lakers jumped to a 19-3 lead, but Portland came back, forcing coach Bill Sharman to use his regulars most of the way. A 15-point lead at halftime dwindled to 7 in the third quarter.

West, who stole the ball about 10 times, also scored 23 points as all five Los Angeles starters made at least 20—Will Chamberlain and Gail Goodrich got 24 each; Happy Hairston scored 22, and Jim McMillian 21. Chamberlain added 15 rebounds, seven blocked shots and eight assists, and West had 15 assists.

Sidney Wicks led Portland with 31 points.

Los Angeles hasn't lost a game since a 106-105 defeat by Golden State on Oct. 31. With a fantastic 28-3 won-lost record, the Lakers' record still is only one game better than the Milwaukee Bucks, at 27-4. One of Milwaukee's defeats was to Los Angeles during the winning streak, and the two teams don't meet again until Jan. 9 at Milwaukee.

West said the team was tired emotionally as well as physically because of the strain of the winning streak.

"Everybody has been thinking about it, and the pressure has been enormous."

Suns 116, Knicks 100

Phoenix overcame a brilliant 18-point fourth-quarter performance by Walt Frazier to defeat

New York, 110-100, at New York. Behind the 24-point scoring of Neal Walk and a 23-point effort by Dennis Layton, Frazier finished with 24 points.

Celtics 118, Bulls 108

John Havlicek scored 35 points including 13 free throws with a mile to lead Boston to a 118-108 road triumph over Chicago, breaking the Bulls' nine-game winning streak at home. Boston increased its Atlantic Division lead over New York to two games.

Braves 117, 76ers 119

Rookie Elmore Smith collected 22 rebounds, scored 23 points and blocked 10 Philadelphia shots to lead Buffalo to a 117-110 home victory, their first over the 76ers in their short history.

Cavaliers 88, Bullets 85

Rick Roberson, Bobby Smith and John Johnson each scored

NBA Standings	
EASTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	
Boston	19 15 .563
Philadelphia	14 16 .467
Buffalo	13 16 .452
Central Division	
Baltimore	17 17 .500
Cincinnati	10 18 .357
Cleveland	11 20 .357
Albany	8 24 .250
WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Midwest Division	
Milwaukee	27 4 .871
Phoenix	26 12 .684
Portland	22 13 .629
Pacific Division	
Los Angeles	23 5 .821
Seattle	22 5 .818
Golden State	18 12 .600
San Francisco	9 22 .293
Portland	8 24 .250

Tuesday's Results

Seattle 103 (Haywood 21, Smith 21), Detroit 78 (Frazier 25, Walker 12), New York 110 (Frazier 25, Walker 12), Philadelphia 110 (Cunningham 23, Greer 17).

Phoenix 116 (Walk 24, Layton 23), New York 100 (Barnett 25, Frazier 24), Cleveland 88 (Johnson 16, Robertson 14), Baltimore 85 (Clark 24, Martin 13).

Boston 118 (Havlicek 35, White 20), Chicago 108 (Low 25, Walker 21), Los Angeles 123 (Crawford 24, Goodrich 21), Portland 114 (Wicks 31, Orringer 28).

San Francisco 105 (Robertson 28, Jabbar 26), Houston 86 (Meely 20, Lantz 17).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Results

Detroit 116 (Singleton 42, Becker 13, Brown 18), New York 116 (Barry 44, Pauls 18, McMillan 15), Rick Barry's 48 saw him 1,901 career points in six years.

Indiana 107 (Brown 28, Daniels 27), Dallas 98 (Jesse 26, Kennedy 21), Roger Brown scored three 3-pointers.

Pittsburgh 130 (Bricker 34, Thompson 21), Memphis 125 (Henderson 29, Williams 20). Condon won fifth straight.

Carolina 128 (McDonald 34, Miller 27), Virginia 131 (Herring 20, O'Neal 29). Jim McMillan also grabbed 22 rebounds.

Morocco's \$50,000 Golf Tournament to Start

By Bernard Kirsch

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Your Highness is now Your Majesty and Monsieur Casper is now Billy and golf is growing among the olives and dates of Morocco.

Tomorrow on the House of Peace Golf Course, where King Hassan IV has a tendency to hit to the right, 25 professionals and a slew of amateurs and celebrities will begin the 72-hole Grand Prix International de Golf du Maroc, Africa's richest golf event. To improve golf's image in Morocco, the Moroccan Royal Federation of Golf is giving away at least \$50,000.

It has imported Americans Sam and J.C. Sneed, Dewitt Weaver, Orville Moody and Casper, Tony Jenkins of England, Irishman Christy O'Connor, Frenchman Jean Garbade and Egyptian Said Mousa, among others. Ray Bolger and Robert Goulet are around to add some dance and song.

Last Price

For most of the golfer-tourists, it is their initial chance to haggle with the local merchants, but Casper is in Morocco for the third time and yesterday, after a day of bargaining, he paid \$250 for a rug which had an opening price tag of \$400.

The seeds of this tournament were planted four years ago when Hassan got tired of gymnastics and horseback riding. "Yes, each time his majesty took up a new sport he soon got tired of it," said Consul-General Abdelhamid Jaldi. He gave golf a chance, and now there are six golf courses in Morocco including two nine-hole layouts within two hours' drive. The newest and most chic of Morocco's courses is here in Rabat, where the tournament will take place. It is called the Royal Golf Rabat Dar-es-Salam—House of Peace—and was officially opened at 8 this morning when the king, his brother, Prince Moulay Abdallah, the president of Morocco's private world of golf (there are only 400 Moroccan golfers, took the first swing on the first hole of the par-73 course.

The 18-hole layout was designed by Robert Trent Jones, America's leading architect of golf courses, and there are plenty of sandtraps here because Jones reportedly said, "I saw the Sahara and wanted to make sure of it." The numerous traps and roughs were put together by the Moroccan Army.

Hassan is scheduled to play nine holes on Friday or Saturday. A royal duffer four years ago, he now "has a 10 or 12 handicap. He shoots in the high 70s, low 80s," said Casper, who is greatly responsible for Hassan's improvement.

Hassan's first instructor was Claude Harmon, generally known as the best teacher in the game. Harmon soon recommended Casper, and the California, a two-time U.S. Open winner, has since become America's golf ambassador to Morocco, and a friend to Hassan, although he shocked Hassan during their first meeting on the golf course. It had nothing to do with missing three-foot putts.

"After we shook hands, I called him 'majesty your highness,'" said Casper, "and his majesty took a slight step back. I guess you

Globetrotters' Strike Settled

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (UPI)—A month-long strike of the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team was settled over the weekend—and the team resumed its schedule, at Springfield, Mass., Monday night, officials announced.

George Gullett Jr., president of the organization, would not disclose terms of the agreement, but indicated the settlement would require approval of the Pay Board in Washington.

3 College Five Coaches Get Their Deserts on Turnovers

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Turnovers are nice as a holiday season decoration but if you're a college basketball coach, turnovers are guaranteed to give you heartburn. Navy, Columbia and South Florida all gave their coaches a heavy feeling last night.

Navy bowed to 18th-ranked Princeton, 73-58; Columbia lost, 88-70, to Fordham and Florida beat South Florida, 98-77. Eighty-ranked St. John's, the only member of the top 10 in action, needed an overtime period to subdue American University, 83-75.

In other major games, Massachusetts nipped Connecticut, 69-67; Villanova routed Merrimack, 108-77; Hofstra stopped Manhattan, 60-50; Purdue ripped Indiana State, 106-84; Cincinnati topped Bowling Green, 83-72, and Davidson routed Richmond, 100-66.

Navy committed 36 turnovers and Princeton took advantage of most of them to roll to an easy victory. Brian Taylor and Ted Maravich scored 18 points apiece as the Tigers rolled to their fourth victory in five games.

Columbia scored the game's first 6 points but Fordham countered with the next 13 and rolled over the Lions. Ken Charles led the attack with 17 points including 6 during the early spurt. Columbia contributed to its own downfall with 38 turnovers.

Massachusetts converted nine consecutive free throws in the last three minutes to squeeze by Connecticut. John Betancourt's 36 points paced the winners.

South Florida folded under a relentless Florida attack, forced 23 turnovers in the first half as the Gators romped. Tom Miller and Jerry Hoover led the attack with 25 points apiece.

Overtime for St. John's. Mel Davis drilled in 33 points and grabbed 21 rebounds to help unbeaten St. John's of New York overcome American U. Greg Chues's basket with just under three minutes left in overtime put the Redmen on top to stay. Earl Washington paced the losers with 30 points and 20 rebounds.

The University of Buffalo ran its home-court unbeaten string to 23 straight with a 113-91 thrashing of Ohio Northern. Neil Langerier led the victory with 26 points.

Villanova's Frank Seimontkowski celebrated his 21st birthday by scoring 25 points and grabbing 11 rebounds in the Wildcats' victory over Merrimack.

Iowa State set a school scoring record with a 106-85 victory over Illinois State. Tom O'Connor's 19 points led five players in double figures as Iowa State erased the record of 105 set against Oklahoma 16 years ago.

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